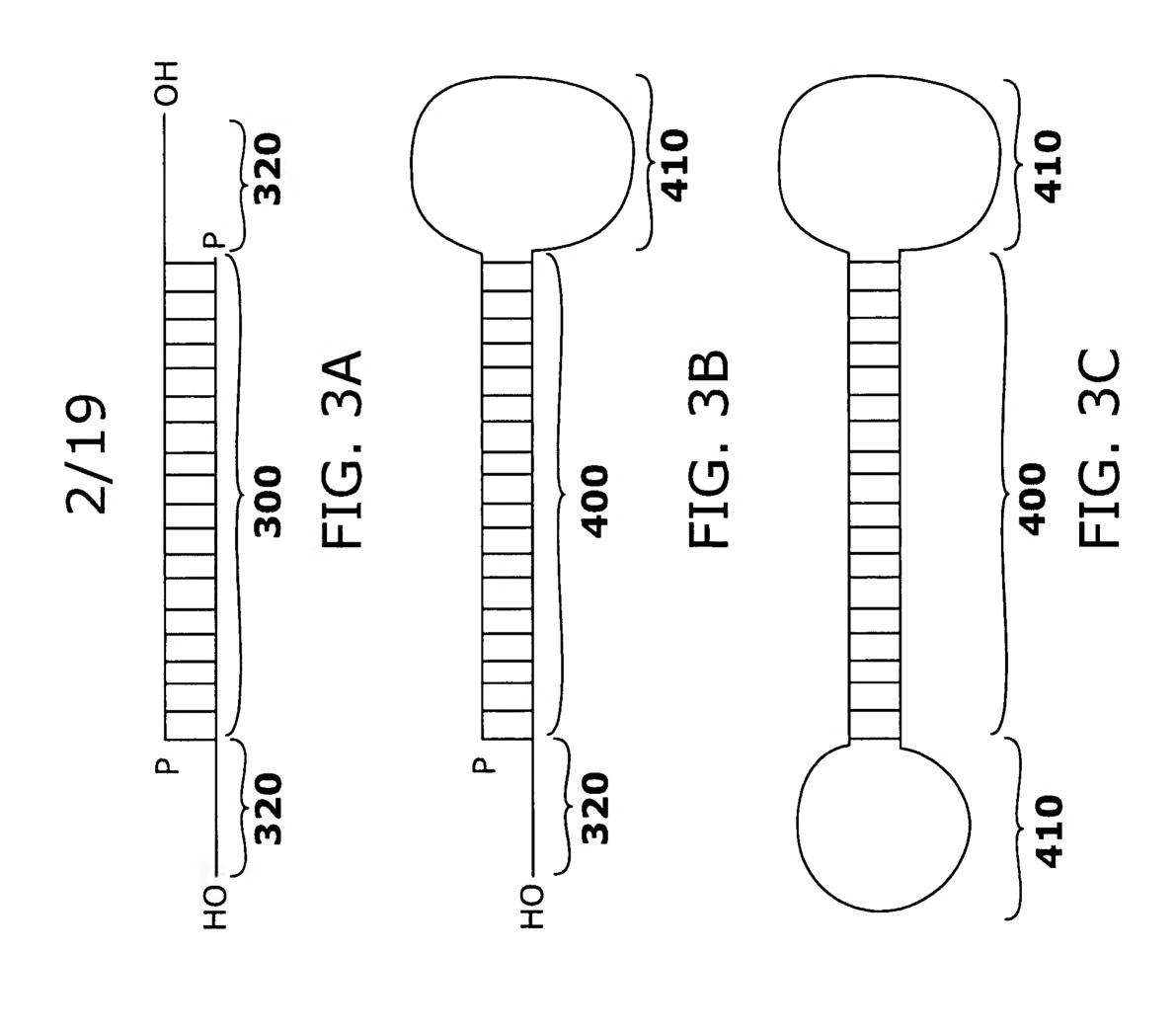


FIG. 2



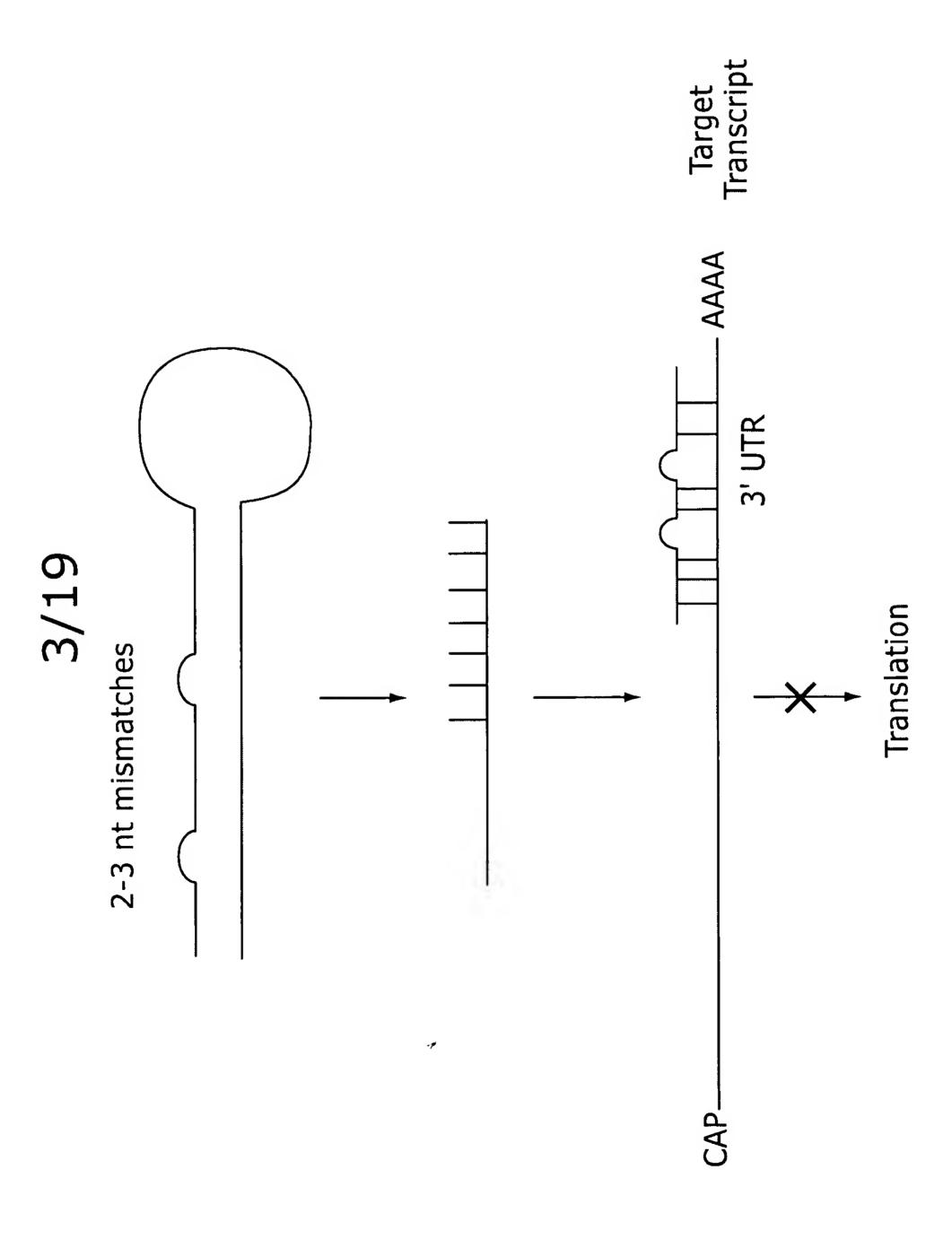


FIG. 4

FIG. 5

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NP-1496	ggaucuuauuucuucggag dtdt SEQ ID NO: 3
NP-1496H	cgggg ^U ggaucuuauuucuucggag g ^{Ca} g
GFP-949	ugcgcuccuggacguagccdtdt SEQ ID NO: 2
GFP-949H	cgggg ugcgcuccuggacguagccggggg seq ID NO: 29 guccc acgcgaggaccugcaucgga _{cc} u

FIG. 7A

SEQ ID NO: 30 SEQ ID NO: 31 g cagaga ugcgcuccuggacguagcc g cag g cyagagaccugcaucggaccu a ccu guccc acgcgaggaccugcaucggaccu g^{ca}g cgggg ^u ggaucuuauuucuucggag g^{ca}g iiiii iiiiiiiiiiiiiiii g_{cc}u guccc ccuagaauaaagaagccuc a_{cc}u NP-1496H GFP-949H cgggg ugcgcuccuggacguagcc guccc acgcgaggaccugcaucgg NP-1496H **GFP-949H** 2

FIG. 7B

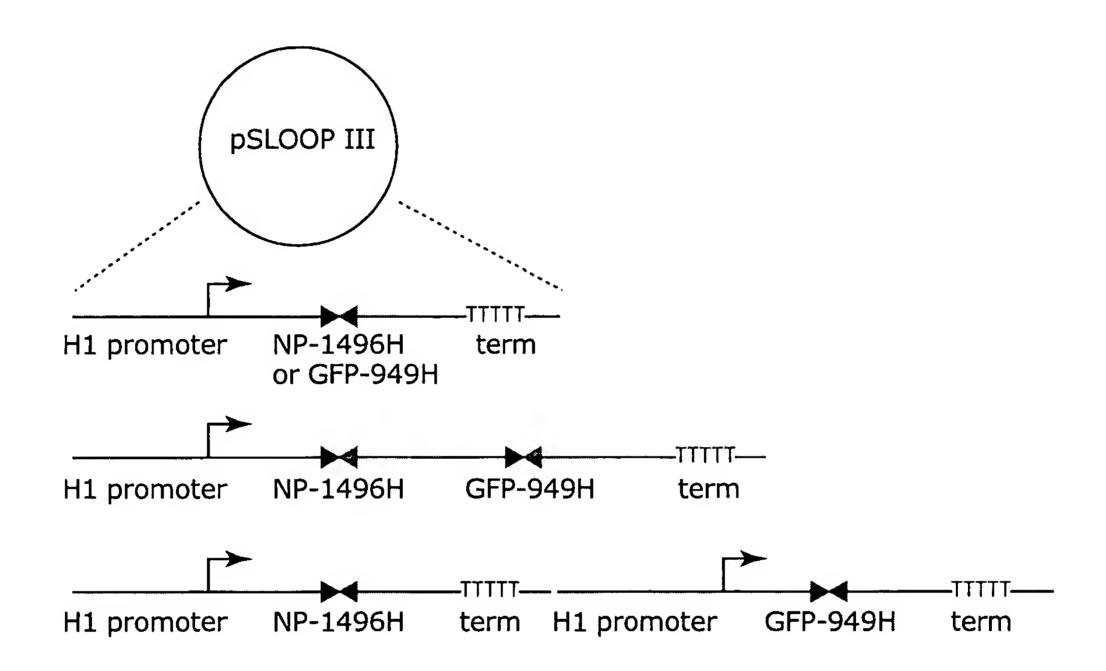


FIG. 7C

influenza virus production in mice siRNA prevents

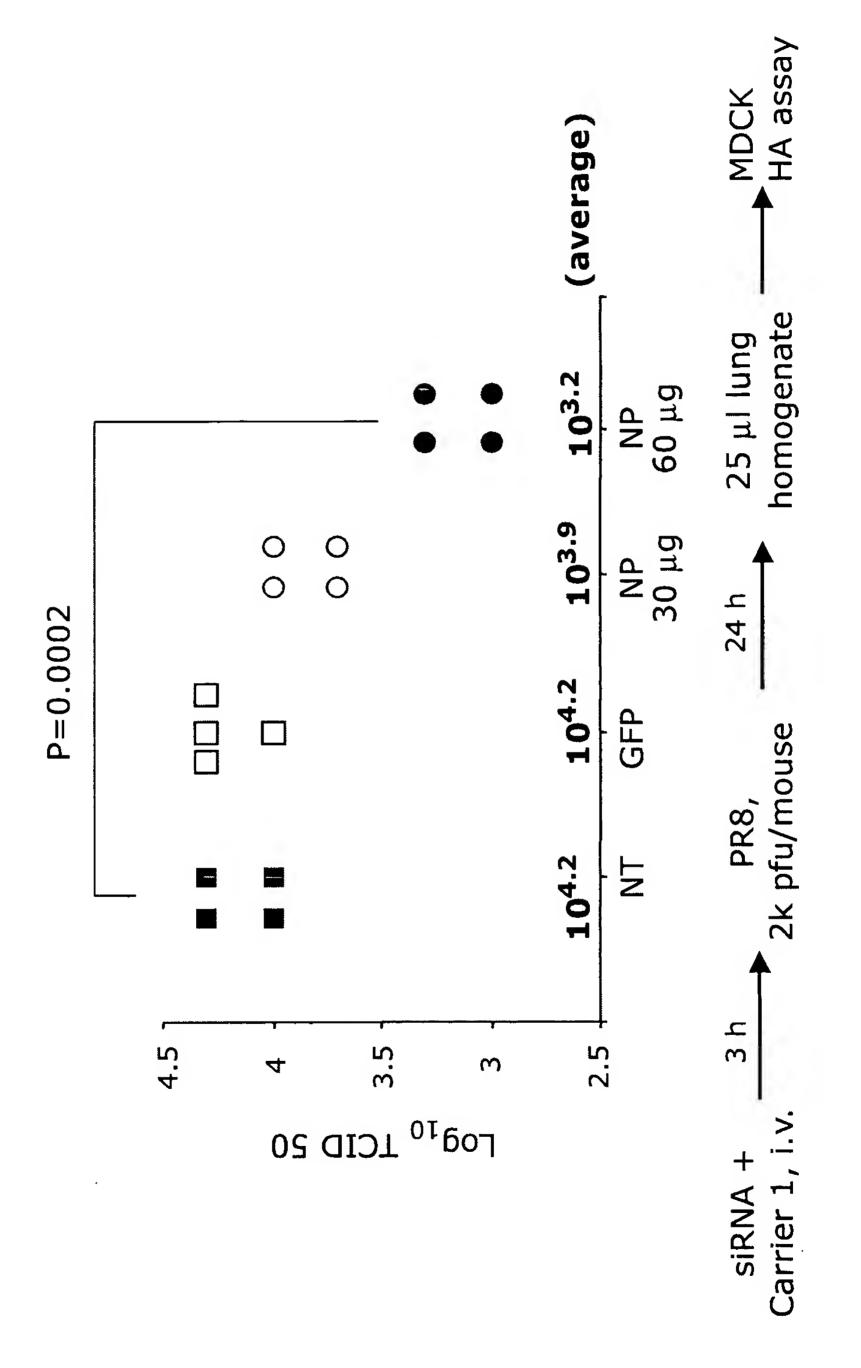


FIG. 8A

The in vivo transfection effect of Poly-L-Lysine (42k)

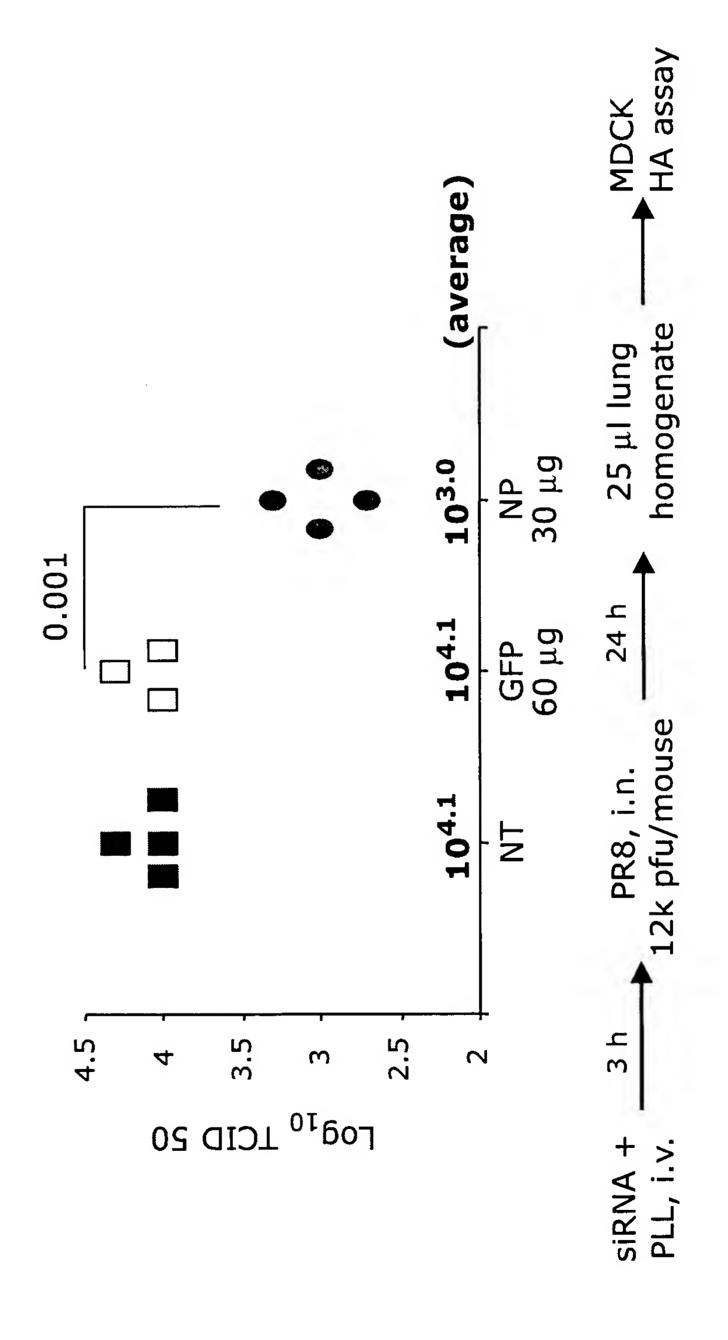


FIG. 8B

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influenza virus production in vivo siRNA prevents

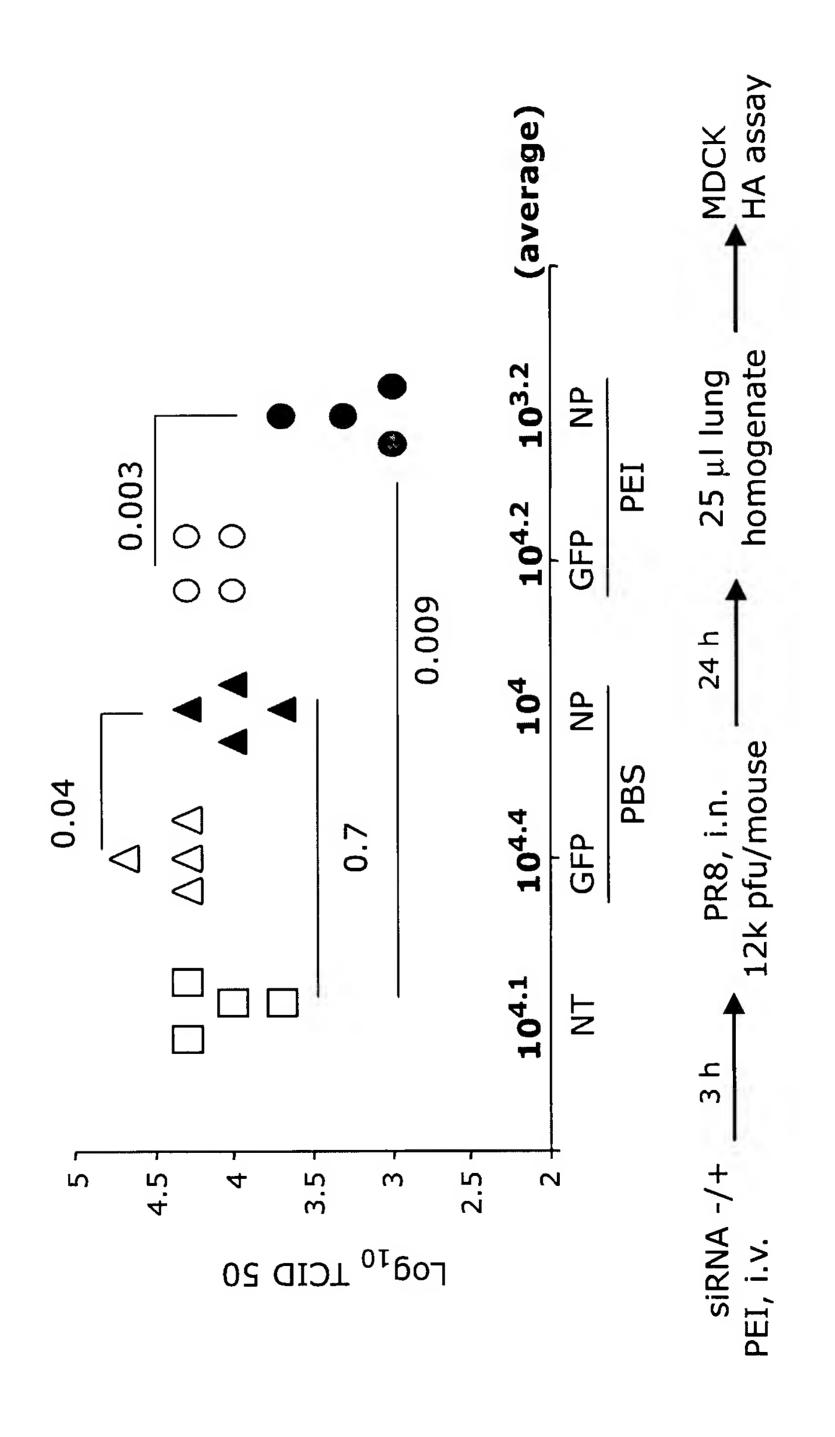


FIG. 8C

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Additive/synergistic effect of siRNA against influenza virus in mice

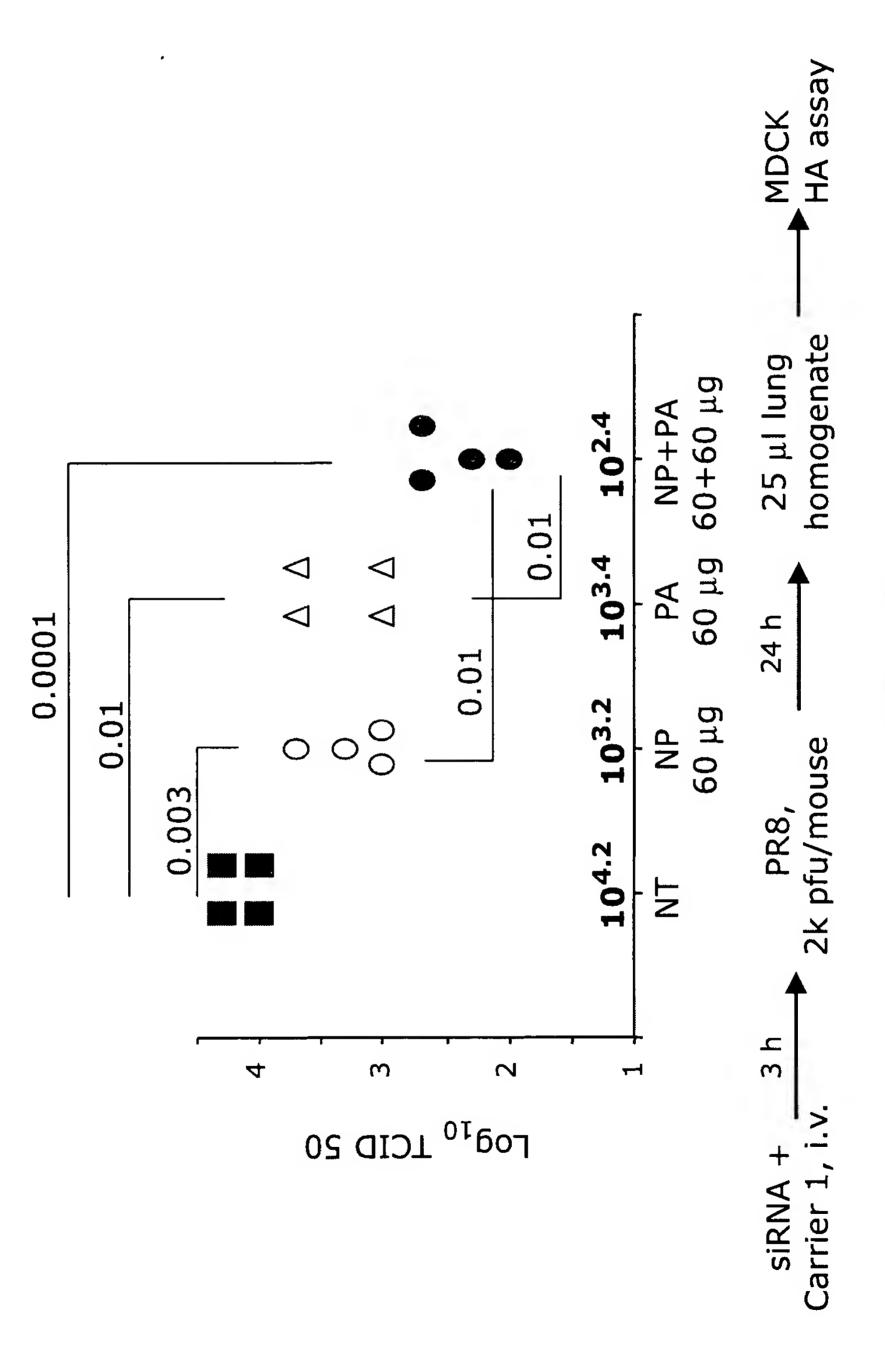
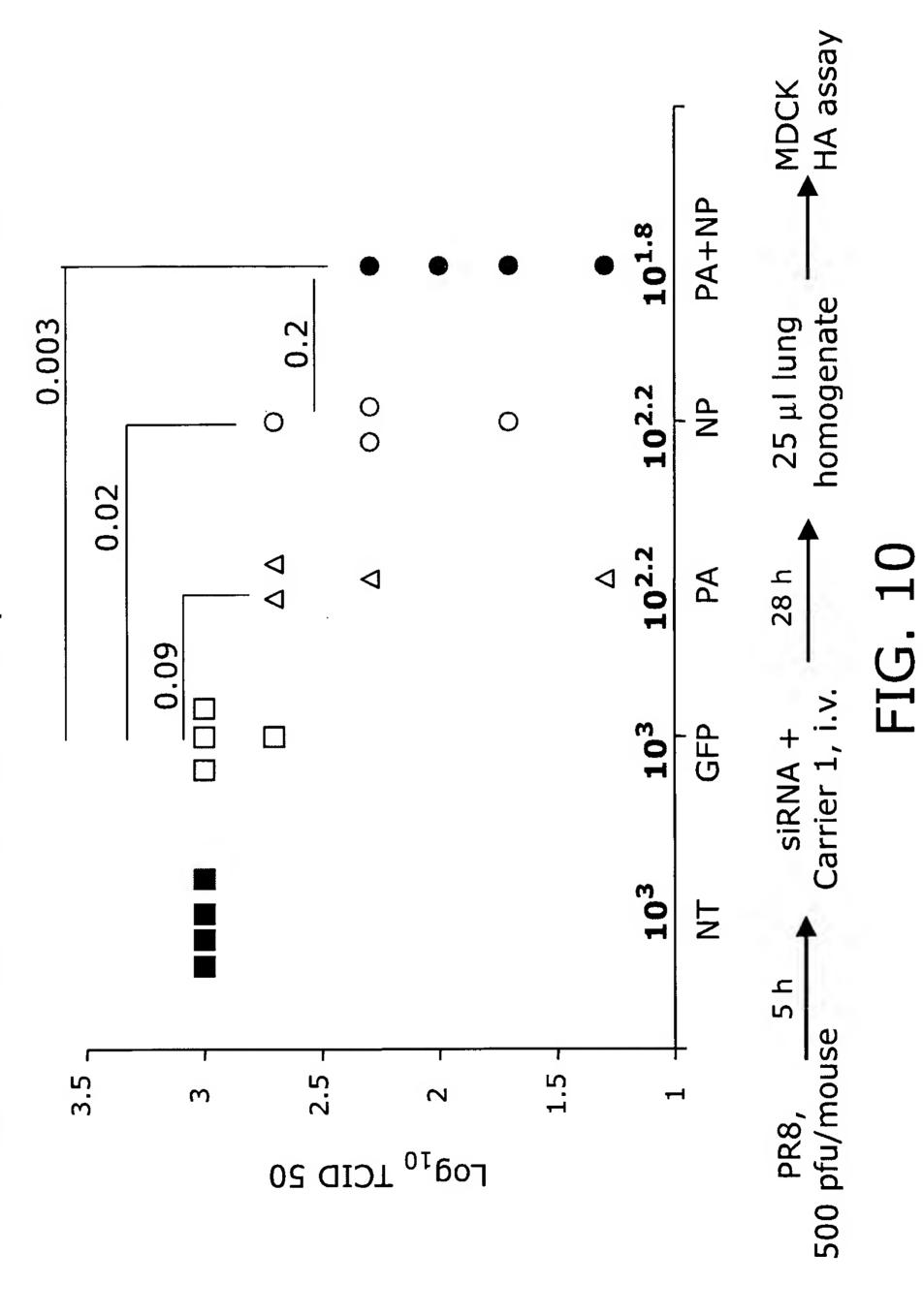


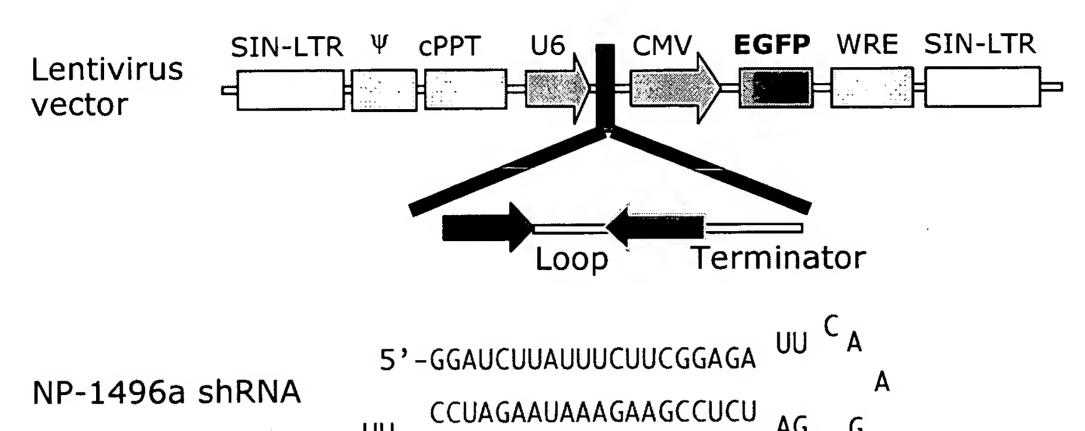
FIG. 9

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siRNA inhibits influenza virus production in infected mice



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SEQ ID No: 32

FIG. 11A

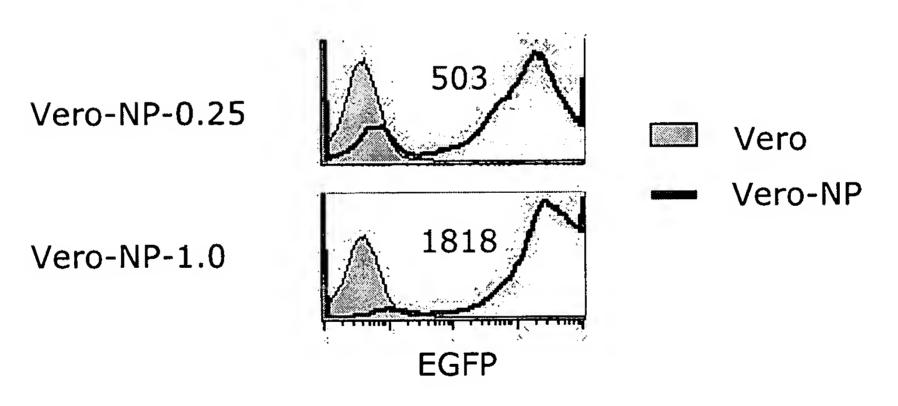


FIG. 11B

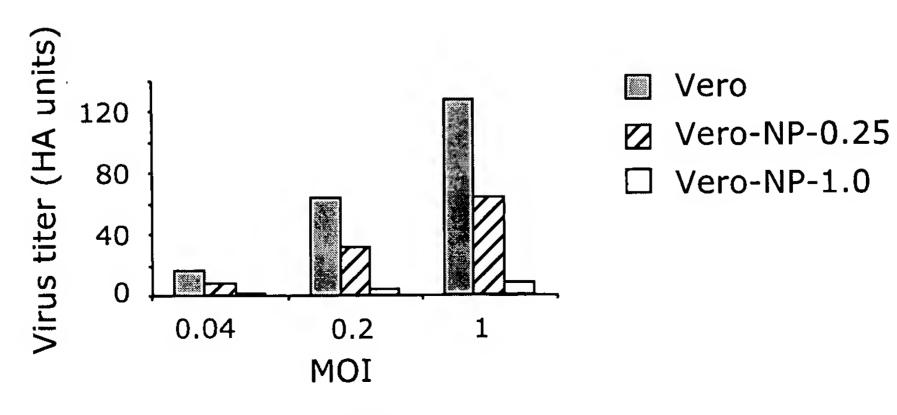


FIG. 11C

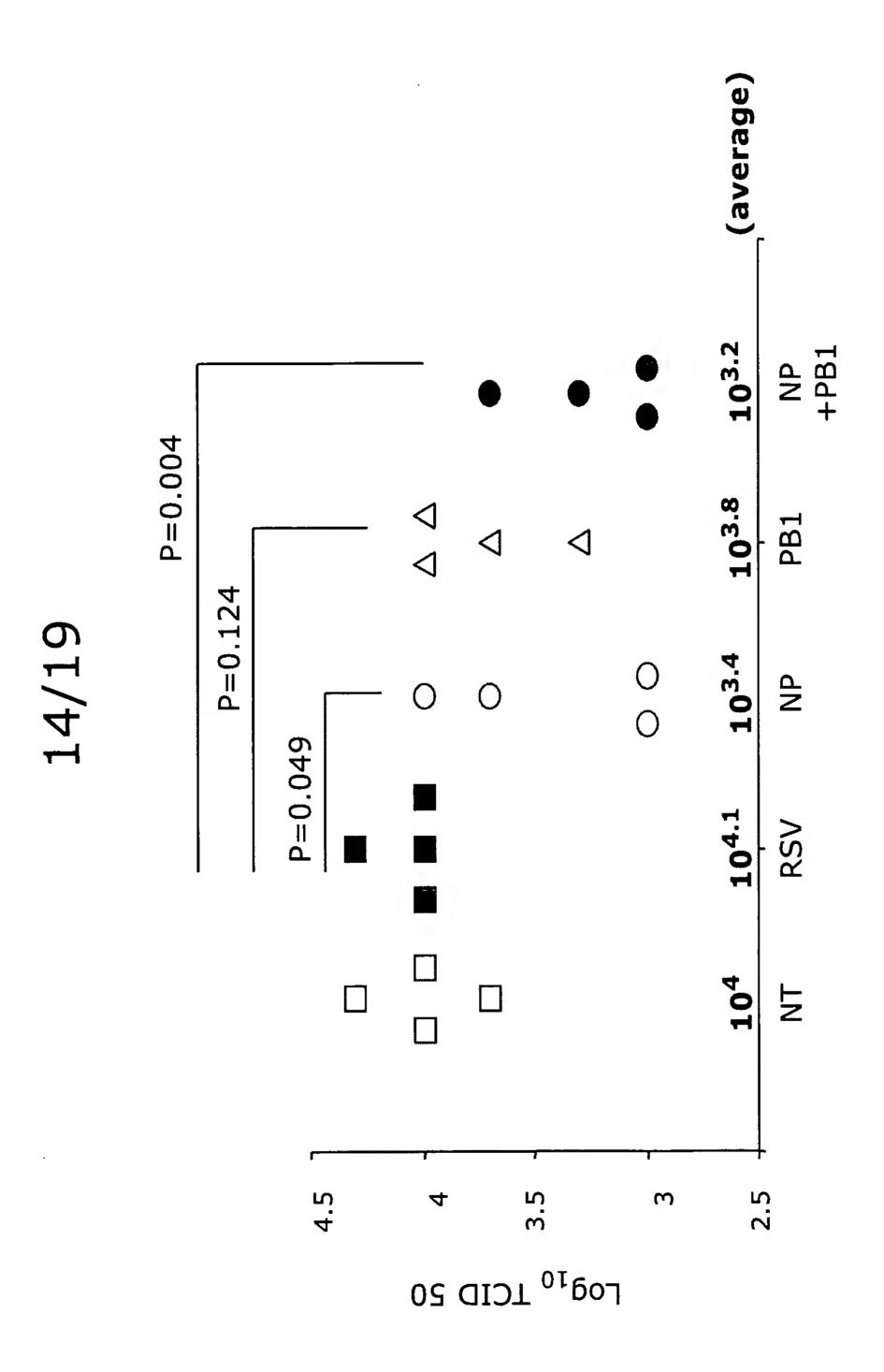


FIG. 12

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retardation of siRNA with poly-L-lysine Electrophoretic

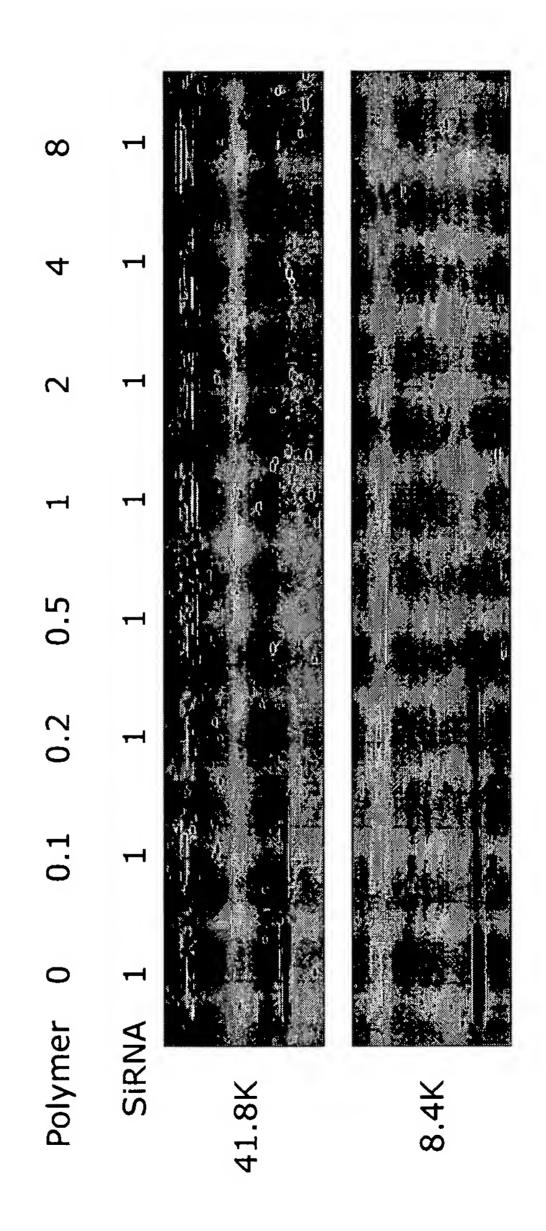


FIG. 13A

retardation of siRNA with poly-L-arginine 16/19 Electrophoretic

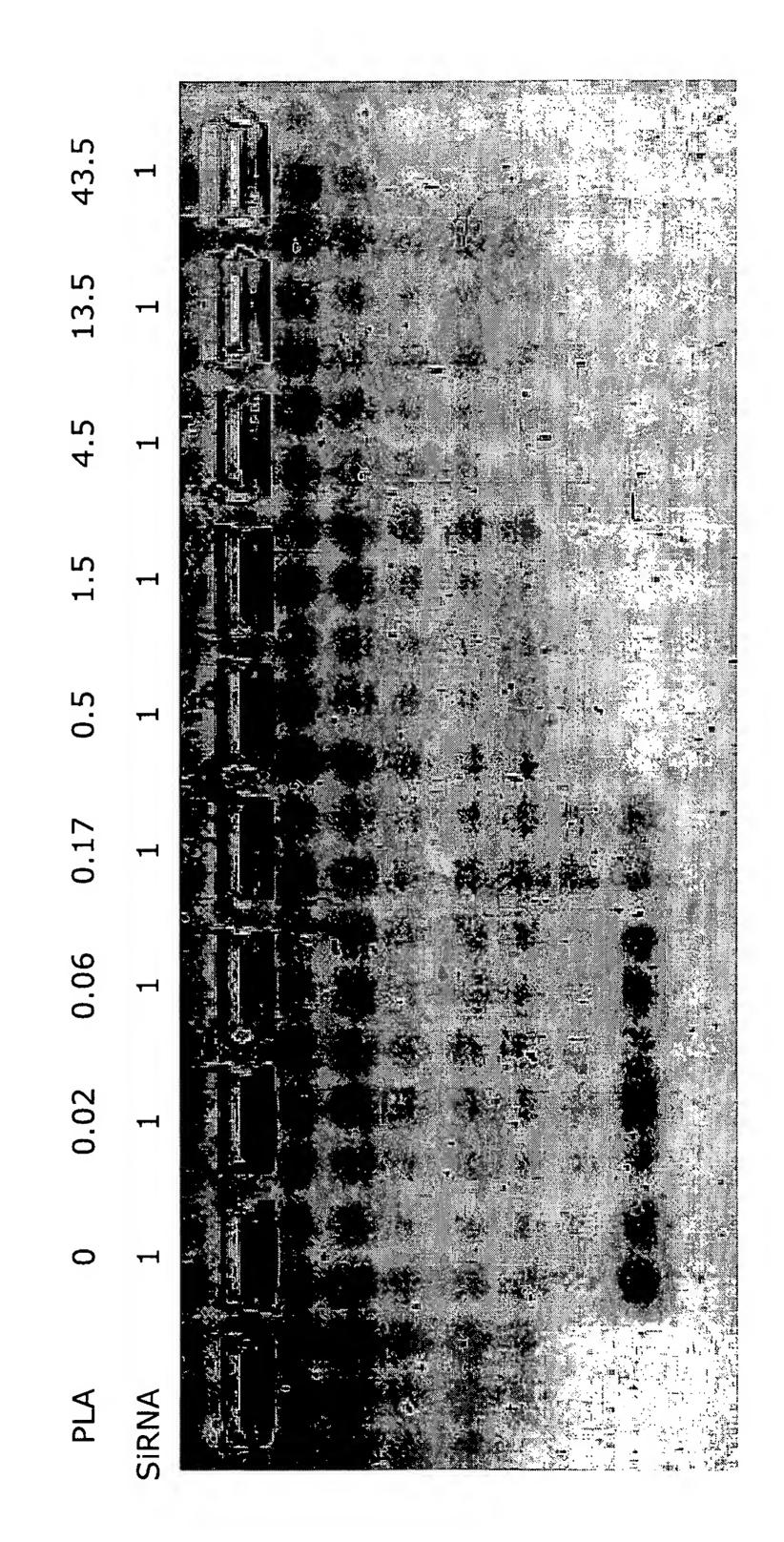
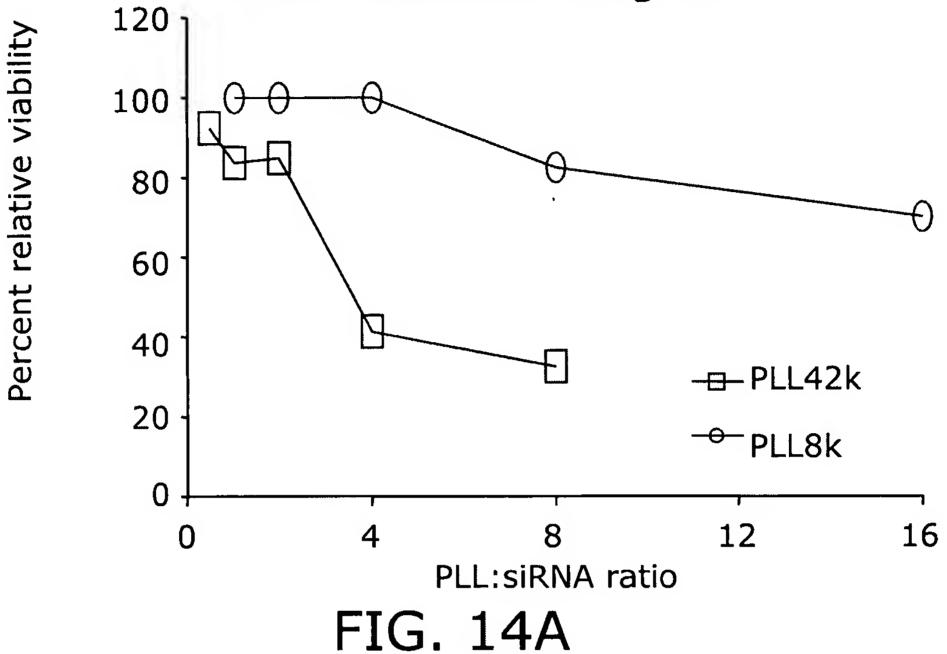


FIG. 13B

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Comparison of poly-L-lysine with different molecular weights



In vitro cytotoxicity of poly-L-arginine

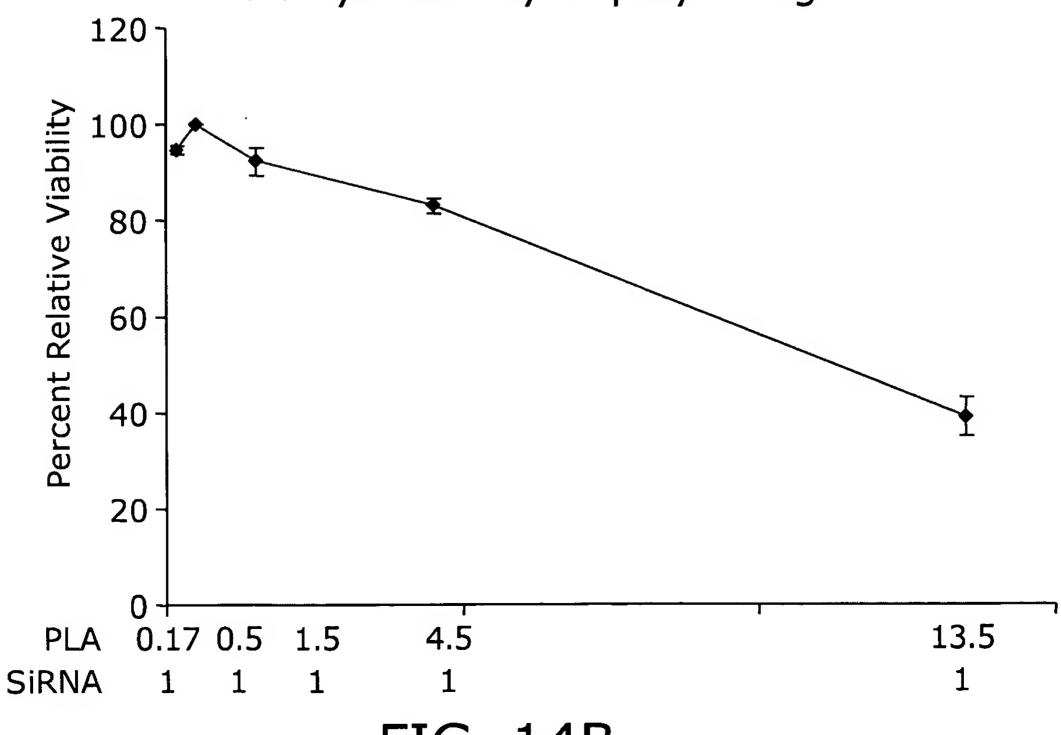


FIG. 14B

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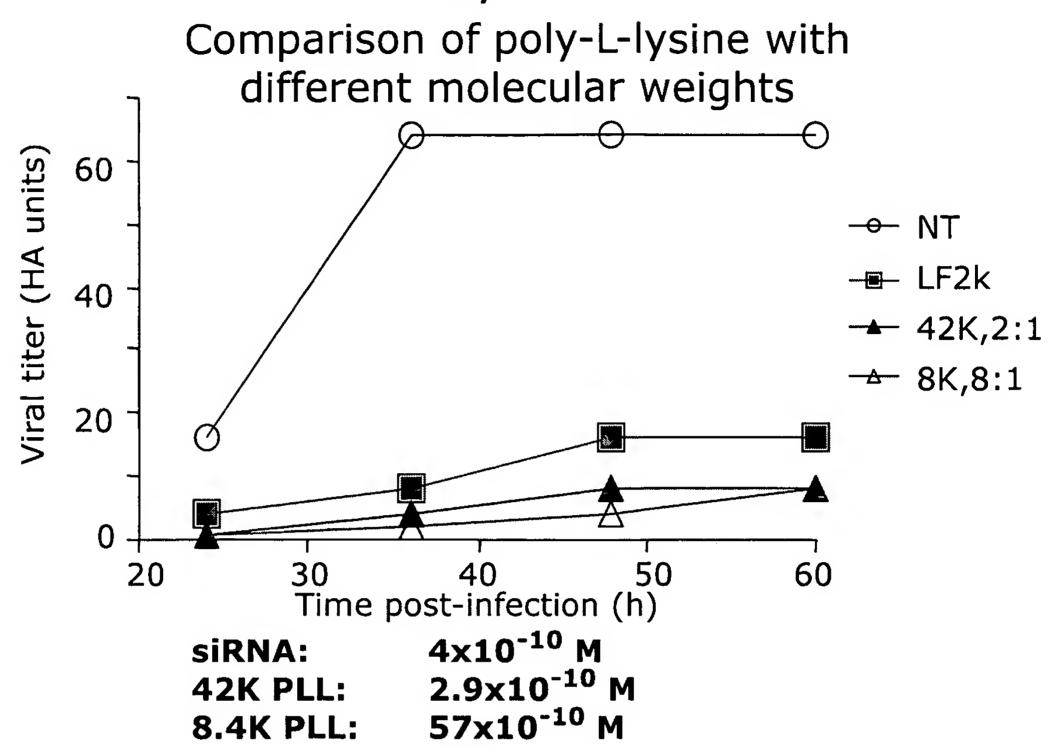
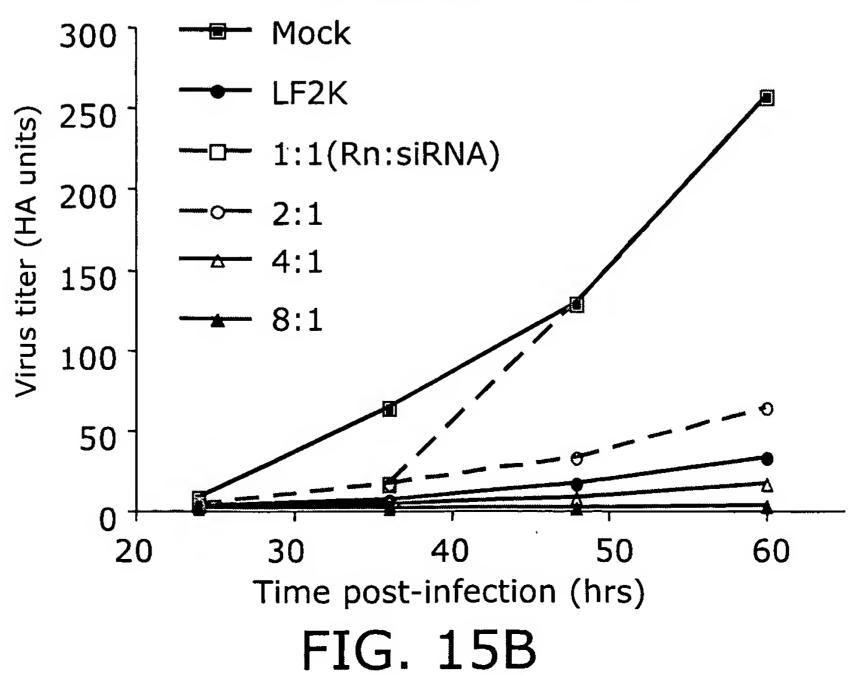
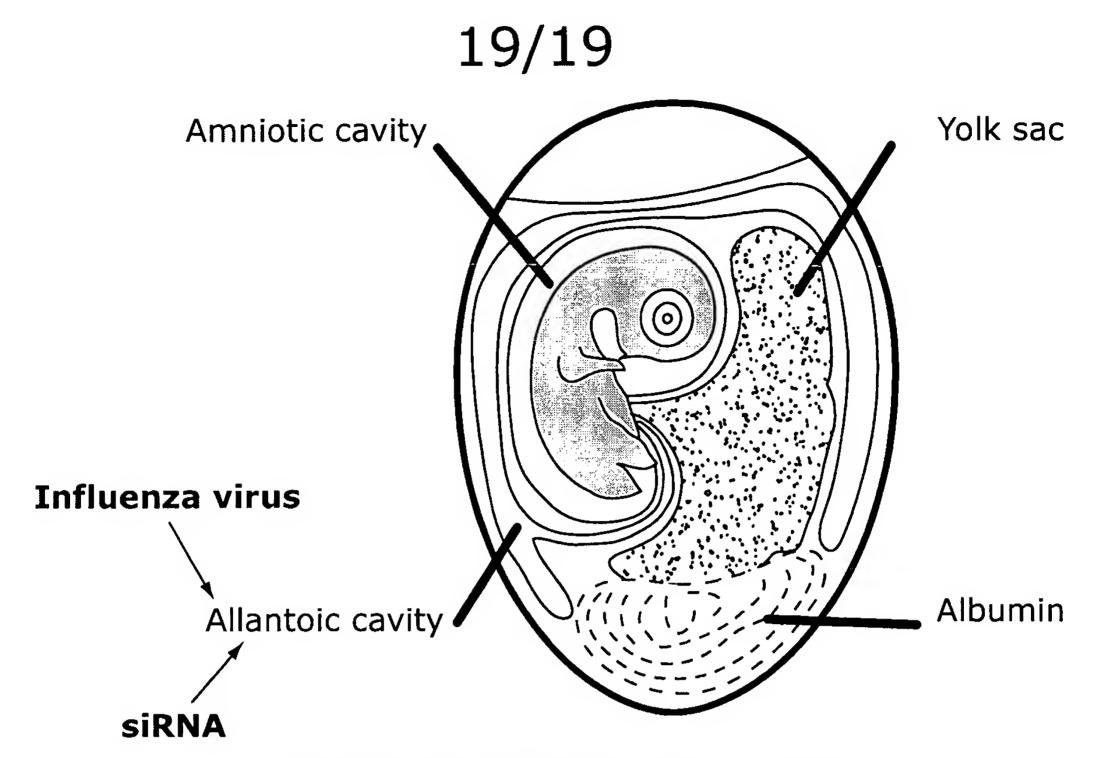


FIG. 15A

Poly-L-arginine helps cellular uptake of siRNA in vitro





10-day old fertilized chicken egg FIG. 16A

